



UNITED STALES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

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PART II

SEC FILE NUMBER

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01-01-2002	AND ENDING	12-31-2002	
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY	
A. RE	EGISTRANT IDENTIFIC	ATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: CATERE	PILLAR SECURITIES INC	•	OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)			FIRM I.D. NO.	
411 HAMILTON BOULEVARD,	, SUITE 1200			
	(No. and Street)			
PEORIA	ILLINOIS		61602	
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF I FRED L. KAUFMAN	PERSON TO CONTACT IN R	EGARD TO THIS R	EPORT 309-675-5159	
			(Area Code - Telephone Number)	
B. AC	COUNTANT IDENTIFIC	CATION		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	whose opinion is contained in	this Report*		
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS	mose opinion is contained in	une report		
	(Name - if individual, state last, fi	rst, middle name)		
411 HAMILTON BOULEVARD, S	SUITE 1110, PEORIA, I	LLINOIS 61602		
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)	
CHECK ONE:				
Certified Public Accountant				
☐ Public Accountant			PROCESSED	
Accountant not resident in Un	nited States or any of its posse.	ssions.	MAR 0 4 2003	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE OF	NLY	THOMSON	
		,	FINANCIAL	
		······································		

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report betweened by the opinion of an independent public accountant the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2) must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relie

> Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1410 (06-02)

OMB APPROVA

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, _	FRED L. KAUFMAN	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my	knowledge and belief the accompanying financial stateme CATERPILLAR SECU	
of	DECEMBER 31 ,20 C	2 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
		ficer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
	Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requi	FURR TE OF ILLINOIS PRES: 07/24/04 Theres' or Sole Proprietors' Capital. Claims of Creditors. Theres are the computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the capital Under Rule
	(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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Caterpillar Securities Inc.

Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules December 31, 2002 and 2001

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

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PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 411 Hamilton Boulevard Suite 1110 Peoria IL 61602-1135 Telephone (309) 676 8945 Facsimile (309) 676 8557

Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of Caterpillar Securities Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and the related statements of income, cash flows and changes in stockholder's equity present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Caterpillar Securities Inc. at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Caterpillar Securities Inc. is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc. and, as disclosed in the financial statements, has extensive transactions and relationships with Caterpillar Inc. and its subsidiaries. Because of these relationships, it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Our audit as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002 was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Supplementary Schedules I and II is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Vricewothhur tooping LLP

Peoria, Illinois January 31, 2003

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable	\$1,368,348 	\$1,316,113 <u>2,415</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,369,142</u>	<u>\$1,318,528</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Accrued expense	\$	\$ 900
Income taxes payable	<u>35,169</u>	48,969
Total liabilities	35,169	49,869
Stockholder's equity: Common stock - \$100 par value - 1,000 shares authorized,		
50 shares issued and outstanding	5,000	5,000
Additional paid-in capital	4,330	4,330
Retained earnings	<u>1,324,643</u>	<u>1,259,329</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>1,333,973</u>	1,268,659
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$1,369,142	\$1,318,528

STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Revenues:		
Management fees	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Investment broker fees	25,000	25,000
Interest	<u> 20,861</u>	49,596
	225,861	254,596
Expenses:		
General and administrative	<u>125,378</u>	<u>114,685</u>
Income before income taxes	100,483	139,911
Provision for income taxes	<u>35.169</u>	<u>48,969</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 65,314</u>	<u>\$ 90,942</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

	2002	<u>2001</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities:- Net income Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: Changes in assets and liabilities -	\$ 65,314	\$ 90,942
Interest receivable Accrued expense Income taxes payable	1,621 (900) <u>(13,800</u>)	4,052 (300) <u>(10,154</u>)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>52,235</u>	84,540
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	52,235	84,540
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,316,113	1,231,573
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$1,368,348</u>	<u>\$1,316,113</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	\$ 48,969	\$ 59,123

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AND 2001

	Common stock	Additional paid-in <u>capital</u>	Retained earnings	<u>Total</u>
Balance at December 31, 2000 Net income for 2001	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,330	\$1,168,387 90,942	\$1,177,717 90,942
Balance at December 31, 2001	5,000	4,330	1,259,329	1,268,659
Net income for 2002			65,314	65,314
Balance at December 31, 2002	<u>\$_5,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,330</u>	<u>\$1,324,643</u>	<u>\$1,333,973</u>

CATERPILLAR SECURITIES INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS:

Caterpillar Securities Inc. (the Company) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Caterpillar Investment Management Ltd. (CIML - the Parent). CIML is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc. The Company is a registered broker-dealer pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company distributes shares of a parent-sponsored group of mutual funds.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Revenue recognition

Management fee revenues and investment broker fees are recorded in the period the service is rendered. Interest income is recorded as earned.

Income taxes

The Company's results of operations are consolidated with the Parent and are included in the consolidated federal and state tax returns of Caterpillar Inc. Consistent with the Parent, the Company accounts for its income taxes in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." The Company provides for federal income taxes under the provisions of a tax sharing arrangement whereby the Company is allocated a pro rata portion of the consolidated federal tax liability or receivable. Caterpillar Inc. has agreed to allocate no state tax liability or refund to its subsidiaries. Thus, the Company accrued no state tax liability in either 2002 or 2001.

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates the fair value.

Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTE 3 - INCOME TAXES:

As discussed in Note 2, Caterpillar Inc. has agreed to allocate no state tax liability or refund to its subsidiaries. Thus, the Company accrued no state tax liability in either 2002 or 2001. As a result, the Company's provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 represents only federal taxes.

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Company entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc. whereby the Company distributes securities offered for sale by the subsidiary. The Company received fees of \$25,000 for these services in both 2002 and 2001.

The Parent is the sponsor of The Preferred Group of Mutual Funds (Preferred Funds) which were organized and began operations in 1992. As of December 31, 2002, the Preferred Funds are composed of the following:

Preferred Large Cap Value Fund Preferred Large Cap Growth Fund Preferred International Value Fund Preferred Fixed Income Fund Preferred Mid Cap Growth Fund Preferred Asset Allocation Fund
Preferred Short-Term Government Securities Fund
Preferred Small Cap Growth Fund
Preferred Money Market Fund
Preferred International Growth Fund

The Company has a fee agreement with the Parent relating to services provided in connection with all federal and state securities law registration requirements applicable to the Preferred Funds. Revenues pursuant to this agreement were \$180,000 in 2002 and 2001.

By agreement, the Parent provides equipment, personnel, and administrative and support services required in the conduct of business at no charge to the Company. Costs associated with these items and services were not significant. In addition, the Company receives no revenue and incurs no expenses for fund distribution services, as those services are provided by employees of the Parent.

As described in Note 2, the Company provides for income taxes under the provisions of a tax sharing arrangement with Caterpillar Inc.

NOTE 5 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS:

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital not exceed 15 to 1. Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1, at December 31, 2002, the Company had net capital of \$1,306,803, which was \$1,301,803 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was .03 to 1.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE I

CATERPILLAR SECURITIES INC.

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION DECEMBER 31, 2002

Net capital:- Stockholder's equity	\$1,333,973
Haircut on securities (computed pursuant to Rule 15c3-1(f): Money market fund	(27,170)
Net capital (as defined)	<u>\$1,306,803</u>
Aggregate indebtedness: Total liabilities per financial statements	\$ 35,169
Total aggregate indebtedness (as defined)	<u>\$ 35,169</u>
Computation of basic net capital requirement: Minimum net capital required	\$ 5,000
Excess net capital at 1500%	<u>\$1,301,803</u>
Excess net capital at 1000%	<u>\$1,301,803</u>
Ratio of the aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>.03 to 1</u>

No material differences exist between the above calculation and the computation included in the Company's unaudited FOCUS Report (Part IIA of Form X-17A-5) as of December 31, 2002.

SCHEDULE II

CATERPILLAR SECURITIES, INC.

COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS FOR BROKER-DEALERS PURSUANT TO UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE 15c3-3 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION DECEMBER 31, 2002

The Company claims exemption from Uniform Net Capital Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission because it does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions related to customer securities.

<u>APPENDIX</u>



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 411 Hamilton Boulevard Suite 1110 Peoria IL 61602-1135 Telephone (309) 676 8945 Facsimile (309) 676 8557

Report of Independent Accountants on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5

To the Board of Directors of Caterpillar Securities Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of Caterpillar Securities Inc. (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2002, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of practices and procedures, that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in the following:

- 1. Making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11); and
- 2. Determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3.

Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13;
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and
- 3. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's abovementioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Board of Directors Page 2

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of internal control to future periods is subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2002 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Priewsthlone Cooper LLP

Peoria, Illinois January 31, 2003